Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. | EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869. | NUMBER 8.

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

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Have added EIGHT HUNDRED (700) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business.—The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic must and will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, most of which are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

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Double Extra Family Flour,

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ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

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Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,

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☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity [je.11,'68.-1y.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*

SPENCE'S NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction Particular attention paid to children's pictures Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.

☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE.

Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER —The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the Ebensburg Foundry, and retired from the business, offers for sale, to close out the remaining portion of his stock, FOUR THRESHING MACHINES and ONE TON OF METAL SLED SOLES. The Machines are well made, and will be sold for $125 each, on six months' credit, or for $112.50 cash.—The sled soles will be sold in one lot for 3 cts. per lb.

E. GLASS.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AND REESE J. LLOYD, EBENSBURG.

FOR SALE —The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or less, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C. SHIELDS.

Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

ESTATE OF EMERICUS BENDER. —Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Emericus Bender, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All persons, therefore, having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

AUGUSTINE D. LUTHER, } Executors
HENRY BENDER, }

Carroll Tp., Feb. 11, 1869. 6t.

JOHN CROUSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.

BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

The Poet's Department.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lessons I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall,
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet,
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depth be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for Heaven.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

ITS HISTORY AND ROMANCE.

A report was current on the evening of Wednesday that the Eddystone Lighthouse had been swept away by the storm. The light-keepers, it was added, had been drowned—a piece of unnecessary detail; since if the news had been true that the waves had dashed down the beautiful and proud structure of Smeaton, they would have made short work of the poor creatures living in the desolate sea-tower. "Eddystone Lighthouse down?" people said, one to the other; "could such an event happen? Is it not the house built upon the rock,' against which the winds may roar and the waves beat till the stones wear out, but, till they wear out, no storm can lay it low?" Yet who knows the power of an Atlantic roller, driven by the fierce "sou'-wester?"

A New York steamship, the Pereire, put out from Havre a short time ago to cross the ocean for America. She was as powerful and handsome a ship as could float, and one of the quickest among ocean-going steamers. Yet four days out, she ran her nose under a huge roller, piled up by the gale, and seven hundred tons of water, it is estimated, in one ugly gray avalanche of furious spume and swirl, broke upon her deck—crushing everything flat to the planking, breaking the backs of passengers, and with the blow of that one billow completely disabling the ship. It was asked whether, perchance, some such vast mass of the sea, driving up with the storm, and falling in the full power of its impulse upon the lighthouse, had crushed and annihilated it. In that case how sad the fate of the poor light-trimmers, swept into death beyond all chance of escape, or even knowledge of their doom!

No need to tell us that the three men were gone, if the lighthouse was no more; their lives would be mere bubbles in the crash—one moment prolonged, and the next extinguished in the rush of the fierce waters over the leveled tower. And then thoughts arose of the peril which would ensue to homeward-bound vessels. Every captain coming up the channel is used to make out the fixed white light of the Eddystone. It is as sure to be there, with its friendly gleam, he thinks, as the white cliffs and green meadows of "home" beyond. Once inside the Lizard Point, the master's order is to "keep a look-out for the Eddystone;" and when it is seen "home" is as good as reached. The pilot presently comes out, and the ship's voyage is all but over. If the lighthouse were really gone, we might hear next that a great ship with her crew and cargo had gone bodily upon the dreadful stone, at the very moment when the mariners were wondering why they did not make out the well-known beacon.

It would have to be built up again, too, at a heavy cost, and with an interval of long delay and danger; for even with modern appliances, it could be no small task to rival Smeaton, and place another Pharos upon the desolate, perilous crag. All these gloomy thoughts were happily brought to an end by the welcome news that the lighthouse was as safe as ever. The thick weather of the tempest had obscured the gleam, and some Plymouth bound vessel, we suppose, failing to make it out in the sea drift, had come into port with the notion that it was gone. Yesterday morning, however, the light was made out well enough from the breakwater, and we may trust that no gale, for many a long year to come, will shake down one of the noblest works created by man.

There seems no reason, indeed, why the Eddystone Lighthouse should not stand as long as the Pharos at Alexandria, which lasted from B. C. 470 to A. D. 1303; almost, that is to say, for two thousand years. The famous Pharos, it is true, had no such sea to withstand as that which rages many times in the year around the base and over the sides of Smeaton's tower. But the channel beacon was built to fight the billows, and it has been the model of all the light towers in the modern world. The light houses of the Bell Rock, the Skerry Vore, Bishop's Rock, the Brehat, Barfleur, and many others, were fashioned after the example of this solid and perfect piece of construction. The waves themselves taught Smeaton how to build, for they let nothing but the firmest work remain on that lashed and lonely rock.

Every body knows the story of the place, how treacherous and deadly it was, lying under water right in the fair-way of the channel, till Winstanley, the mercer, first lighted the reef. Miss Ingelow has told, in charming verse, how the good haberdasher, sad at the loss of more than one of his ventures upon the Eddystone, vowed that no more lives and vessels should be cast away upon that rock if he could help it. People laughed at him for his courage and humanity: but he stuck to his purpose. After many failures he got his piles and cross beams fixed upon the reef, and hoisted the first light over it. Thus many a life was preserved; but at length the channel billows rose and swept the timber stuff all away in November, 3170.

Next, Redyard tried his hand, and reared a strong tower, solid and well-planned enough; but in this case fire did what water failed to effect, and the building was burned down. Smeaton was then called upon to set up something which neither water or fire should be able to destroy; and he went, as wise engineers should do, to nature. He saw how the bole of an oak tree holds up its gigantic mass against the fiercest winds, although they lay hold of its green and spreading head, and bend its vast limbs The knitted roots and thick base keep the forest monarch firm; and Smeaton resolved to make a sea-oak tree of his lighthouse. Broad at the base, and solid as the rock on which they stood, with their stones bound together and inter-knitted like the fibre of the tree, he laid his lower courses. Upon these he raised his hollow super-structure, of great thickness and strength, but tapering upward inside the lines of his foundation.

If anybody wishes to read a "romance of real life," let him peruse Smeaton's "Narrative of the building of Eddystone Lighthouse," and he will see how man also learns to make "even the wildest waves obey him." It is remarkable that the form selected by the renowned engineer for his sea tower, as being nature's own idea of solidity in vertical erections, is nearly identical with the symbol used in the Egyptian hieroglyphics for "strength." The priest represented that notion by the figure of an obelisk almost precisely resembling the outlines of Smeaton's lighthouse; and a hundred years of weather have proved that they and the engineer new what they were about.—The light burned for the first time upon the new building in October, 1759; it burns now, all safely; and it is likely to burn through many stormy winters to come.

And if we on land have almost affection for these sturdy turrets erected in defiance of the strongest forces of nature, to save life and property, and to light the mariner toward his home, what must sailors feel? A landsman can scarcely realize the blessing of the friendly lights.—He knows that they save life. Firm as Smeaton's tower is, the huge erection shudders in the shock of such a tempest as has lately raged; the winds howl like maddened devils upon its head, while the big waves burst upon it sides, and fling their sheets of green and white right over the gallery and lantern. Strange sights and sounds are the recreation of those hermits of the tower—the storm-torn craft driving wildly past—the land birds dashing in the darkness against the glass of the light—and sea-wrecks, mingled sometimes with dead bodies, flung against their water stairs.

It is not for a little that men are found to live in the dismal solitude of such a place as the rooms under the Eddystone lamp. Two watchers used to keep this melancholy but useful garrison; but one died, and the other was forced to live with the corpse till the relief arrived, lest he should be accused of murder. Since that time three have always occupied the house. The sailor best knows how well worth pains and cost the trouble and scrupulous attention are. Each sunset finds the patient keepers carefully trimming the light and setting the polished reflectors, and not for a moment is that brilliant glare allowed to relax.

The light-keeper can not see what help he gives; his business is to guard the bright monitory gleam. But, far away from his rock, the blasted mariner, anxious and in doubt, suddenly "makes out the Eddystone." Some keen eye forward or aloft catches the tiny spark over the dark waters, and then the lead-line and fearful watch are no more wanted. 'So shines," as Shakspeare says, "a good deed in a naughty world." A good and brave deed it was to plant the cross of help upon the ugly Channel-rock, as Winstanley first did, and as Smeaton after him succeeded in doing, with a work which many such gales as this sou'wester will leave safe and sound—the monument of man's audacity, and, better still, of man's brotherhood.

—It is known that General Grant has had correspondence with leading members of the Society of Friends in regard to our Indian policy, and it is certain he will select many of his Indian agents from among them. It is understood that he is determined to break up the Indian ring, cost what it may.

JOSH, JEMIMA AND THE WOLVES.

Josh Staver loved Jemima Pineapple. Loved her did I say? Love was no name for it Whenever he saw her his heart bounded up into his throat so violently that he was thrown to the ground. Cold chills would run all over him, as he expressed it, "from the sole of his head to the crown of his foot." Jemima was pretty, to Josh; her hair, "red as the red sea," large eyes which had the faculty of looking ways opposite each other at the same time, and a nose which looked as if it had been lengthened by the addition of several others.

Now Joshua had never escorted Jemima home, for she lived near two miles from Fleaburg. She came to "meetin'" every Sabbath night, and would walk across the fields all alone, not in the least afraid of the wild beasts which at that time infested the country. But one night our hero resolved to bear the damsel company, and accordingly prepared for his nocturnal journey. He got his grandfather's horse pistol, and loaded it to the muzzle, and thrust a large butcher-knife in his bosom, which thrust didn't hurt him much, for it was the bosom of his coat. A lantern completed his "fixings."

The meeting closed, and Josh, with Jemima leaning on his arm like a large gourd hanging from a tall vine, set out for the Pineapple mansion.

"We are in the woods now, Jemima," said Josh. as he assisted his partner over the fence of the last field, "and now comes the tug of war. I'll bet a dime that these woods are full of wolves."

"I think they will not attack us; but if they do, oh! Joshua, on thy arm I will recline and breathe my life out sweetly there." And she gave such a sigh that Josh started, thinking it the half smothered growl of a bear.

"What's the matter, Josh?"

"Oh, nothing." And gaining new courage at the sound of Jemima's voice, he squeezed her arm till she nearly screamed aloud.

Suddenly a strange cry echoed through the woods.

"Wolves!" shouted Josh.

"Bears!" re-echoed his partner.

"Come, Jemima, let us git." And they got.

Through the woods they went, Josh literally dragging Jemima along. The foe was approaching; the couple could hear his footsteps in the leaves, for they had wandered from the path

"Josh, I can't go any farther; we must 'tree' it," said Jemima, as she paused for breath.

"By gosh, we must. Here is a tree with its limbs nigh-hanging on the ground. Climb it, Jemima! Here I go. Gad! if the animal climbs the tree, what then?" And with a bound the terrified Joshua climbed up the tree, leaving Jemima to follow him or be devoured by the terrible pursuer a few feet in their wake.

But Jemima was an old climber, and was soon beside Josh, who was perched in one of the highest branches of the tree.

"Listen, Jemima; hear the horrible thing gnawing at the tree. It is wolves, sure's shootin'. They will gnaw the tree down in half an hour."

"I fear so, Joshua."

"But behold, Jemima! I've got a pistol," said our hero, thinking of his weapon for the first time that night. "Now, just keep still while I shoot."

He deliberately cocked the weapon, pointed it down through the branches where their pursuer was pawing among the leaves, and fired. It was a destructive shot, and Josh went spinning through the tree like greased lightning. He had loaded his pistol so heavily that it had kicked him from his perch into the jaws of the animal below. But fortunately he alighted on his feet, and in an instant he was again up the tree, hatless, his red locks catching in the limbs, which cruelly tore them from his head;"

"I was a durned fool, Jemima, to have loaded that pistol so heavily, and it kicked me right into the wolve's mouths; but, thank Moses, I escaped. Just feel my head."

Jemima placed her hand upon Josh's cranium, and withdrew it wet with gore.

"That is my blood, shed for you, Jemima, and I am willing to shed more, dog oned if I ain't."

"Can the wolves climb?"

"Climb like rabbits, Jemima; and every minute I am looking to see them come up here. I do believe my shot killed half a dozen of them. Listen at them gnawing. If we could only keep them gnawing at something else besides the tree, till daylight, we should be safe."

"Maybe they are like bears, Joshua, they will eat anything you throw to them."

"Well, I'll try them; so first here goes my boots," and taking off his fine boots, Josh groped his way out on a limb.

"Farewell, dear boots, bran new ones, cost eight dollars this blessed morning. Farewell, I sacrifice you for Jemima," and the splendid boots were gone.

For awhile the animal ceased gnawing the tree, and gnawed the boots, Josh cursing inwardly the while. At last the gnawing re-commenced.

"Blast him! he ain't satisfied with eight dollars' worth of leather, so I'll have to give him seventeen dollars' worth of cloth," and away went his coat; it was soon after followed by his vest and stocking, and Josh declared that his "unmentionable raiment" would follow the rest, at which declaration Jemima blushed, and said:

"Oh! Joshua."

"Blast if I don't, Jemima," he spoke determinedly, and would no doubt make his word good.

But the vest satisfied the animal beneath the tree, and a few hours later morning dawned. The lovers, for they were such now, descended the tree, when lo! to their astonishment they held Jemima's pet calf chewing at Josh's coat.—They realized all in an instant. It was the calf which followed them, and not wolves. The gnawing that they had heard was the harmless animal chewing at some undergrowth, which grew plentifully around. Josh's eyes filled with tears when he looked around. There lay the boots, but ruined forever; here the coat and vest chewed into pulp.

They said nothing, but proceeded to the Pineapple mansion, where they told a doleful story about being treed by wolves; how Joshua had sacrificed his clothes to save their lives; how he slaughtered nearly forty of the ravenous animals, &c., &c.

Old Pineapple said such bravery and devotion should not go unrewarded, and, placing Jemima's hand in Josh's, told him to take her as his mate.

P. S —They were married and now live in a little hut with one room and a garret, near Fleaburg, now a flourishing "burg" on Turtle Creek.

N. B.—Jemima's pet calf was never seen after the night it treed the devoted couple. We rather guess it didn't.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM —The term vegetable—sometimes pronounced "wegetable"—is probably derived from the peculiar long and pointed form of this description of esculents, hence originally called wedge-eatable, then wegetable, and now refined into the present term.

Annual flowering plants resemble whales, as they come up to blow.

Flowers are very warlike in their disposition, and are ever armed with pistils.

They are migratory in their habits, for wherever they may winter, they are sure to leave in the spring, most of them very polite and full of boughs.

Like dandies, the coating of many trees is their most valuable portion. Cork trees and boot trees, for instance.

Grain and seeds are not considered dangerous, except when about to shoot.

Several trees, like watch dogs, are valued mostly for their bark.

A little bark will make a rope, but it takes a large pile of wood for a cord.

Though there are no vegetable beaux, there are a number of spruce trees.

It is considered only right and proper to axe trees before you fell them.

Fruit trees have military characteristics. When young, they are trained, they have kernels, and their shoots are straight.

Grain must be treated like infants; when the head bends, it must be cradled; and thrashing is resorted to fit it for use.

Tares are mostly found with smaller grains—which require sowing.

Great indulgence in fruit is dangerous, and too free abuse of melons produce a meloncholic effect.

Old maids are fond of pairs—but cannot endure any reference to dates.

Sailors are attached to bays; oystermen to beeches; love sick maidens to pine.

AN AQUEOUS FACT. —A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* tells the following good story: I heard a funny story the other day. I'm sure it has never been published, for the incident occurred just across the Missouri river from this place. A couple, somewhat advanced in life, who had for many years been noted for their profanity, were converted during a revival of religion in their native place. Every one interested in the progress of Christian religion was rejoiced at the radical change. Everything went along smoothly, and with many other converts, they "went down to the water" to be baptized. The day was exceedingly cold. Mr. S—— went into the water first, while his wife watched him standing upon the bank of the river. No sooner had the old gentleman touched dry land than he startled the bystanders by calling out to Mrs. S—in his own peculiar drawling tone:

"Poll!—P-o-ll!—I—say,—don't go down into that ar water—it's colder than h——!"

NOT SO LOUD.—The New York *Evening Post* says: It is perhaps a little too much to say that ladies ought not to talk at concerts, for that is partly what many of them go to concerts for. But that they ought not to raise their voices too high, is made plain by a little story which we find in Mr. Hopkins' *Philharmonic Journal*. During a concert in the Boston Music Hall, recently, when the organist was "exhibiting the full power of the instrument," a lady was enthusiastically conversing with her neighbor about her household arrangements. She suited the tones of her voice to those of the organ, but "reckoned without her host" this time. The organist made a sudden transition from "*fff*" to "*pianissimo*," without giving the lady warning; consequently the audience were somewhat amused at being informed by her, in a shout, that was heard all over the house, "we fried ours in butter!"

A DOG SAVING A SHIP.

A few years ago a sea captain from Massachusetts who was in Havre, France, obtained there a fine little rat terrier, which he called Neptune, to be a companion on his voyage. Little Neptune soon learned to like the vessel, and he would run up ladders like a little sailor, though he could not come down without help. After the vessel had been at sea some weeks or months, when they began to approach land, before it could be seen by the men, Nep. would mount up high on the forward part of the ship and sniff and sniff, and bark and show signs of joy His scent enabled him to smell the land before it could be seen. He would also detect the approach of another ship when he could not see it, in the same way.

When Nep. had been to sea with his master about two years, the Hortensia—that was the vessel's name—had been to New Orleans for a load of cotton, and was on her way out of the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic ocean. For some days there had been squally weather, with light baffling winds and the vessel had not sailed very rapidly, but she was in a dangerous neighborhood and a constant watch was necessary, for along the coast of Florida are long, low reefs and islands and bars which have caused the destruction of many vessels.

It had been the captain's watch in the early part of the night—that is, the captain, with a few men, remained upon the deck, while the rest slept; then the others, at the sound of the bell, came upon deck the mate took charge of the ship, the men who had been watching went below, and the captain, after telling the mate to call him before three o'clock, went below and turned into his berth to sleep. Nep. lay at his master's state room door, for that was his sleeping place. There lies on the Florida straits a large and dangerous rock called the Double Headed Shot Keys. A lighthouse is built upon it, that vessels may be kept from running upon it in the night. "Be sure to call me by three o'clock" said the captain, "as by that time we shall be up with the Double Headed Shot Keys and sooner if there is a change in the weather."

The night wore on, and all was still but the splashing of the water. The mate went below to get something from his chest, sat down upon it for a few minutes, and before he knew it, was fast asleep. The men on deck, receiving no orders, supposed all was right, and one by one they too fell asleep. No one was awake but a little Spanish boy, whose turn it was to be at the wheel that is, the helm, where they steer the vessel

Meanwhile the wind changed, a stiff breeze sprung up, the sails were filled, and the Hortensia ploughed through the ocean briskly, straight toward the Double Headed Shot Keys. The little Spanish boy, half asleep at the helm, knew not of the danger, neither could he see ahead from where he stood; for the great sails concealed the view of the light-house; but Nep., the good sailor that he was, discovered that land was near—he smelt it, and he saw the light. He rushed down to his master's state room, and barked and jumped up to him as he lay in his berth. "Get down, Be still, Nep." said the sleepy captain. But Nep. would not be still. He only barked the louder. "Be still," said the captain again; and he pushed the dog away—Again the faithful little fellow jumped up, pulling his master's sleeve, and took hold of his arm with his teeth. Then the captain, thoroughly roused, began to think something must be the matter.

He sprang up, and Nep. ran forward, barking, to the companion way. The captain's head no sooner came above the deck than he saw what was the matter. Right ahead was the fearful rock and the light-house, and the ship plunging towards it at the rate of nine miles an hour. He seized the heim, the ship struggled, swung round, and when her course was shifted, she was so near the rock that in threee minutes more she would have struck and been a wreck.—The sleeping sailors were roused to their duty, and the astonished mate rose from his nap on the chest to learn that but for the faithful dog the waves might have already closed over them.

Do you wonder that the captain thinks his dog is worth his weight in gold? He has been offered large sums of money for him, but money cannot buy him. He does not go to sea now. Nep. went as long as his master did, and now he makes himself quietly useful at home catching all the rats in the neighborhood. May he live to a good old age, the pet and admiration of all who know him!

A SPRING WAGON has been invented by a gentleman in Maysville, Ky., which he proposes to run without any kind of an animal or steam power. He has already perfected a small model, which runs up or down hill very rapidly. The power is received from an immense coiled steel spring, which will run half an hour without being wound up. In going up hill the spring exhausts itself, but in going down hill it winds itself up.—The inventor claims that he can carry very heavy loads over any ordinary road.

—Mr. N. W. Pierce, of Leraysville, Bedford county, kept four cows during the summer of 1868, making and selling 800 lbs. of butter, at 40 cents per lb., and from buttermilk realized in calves and pork $70. Total $390—or $97 50 to each.

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : MARCH 18, 1869.

CORRECTION.—In an article in our last paper on the Inaugural Address we were made to state the number of persons disfranchised in the South at *twenty-five thousand*. What we wrote was, that there were *five hundred thousand* white men in the Southern States who are excluded from the ballot-box in order that Northern carpet baggers may misrepresent the Southern people in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

Afraid of the People.

It is the highest right of the people of a State that their constitution shall not be altered or amended without their consent legally expressed through the ballot-box So jealous of this great right were the members of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of our State, that they protected it with a triple shield, and required that any future amendment to it must receive the sanction of two successive legislatures and afterwards be approved by a vote of the people.

The Congressional negro amendment proposes to strike the word *white* from the constitution of this State. This is the boldest attempt that has yet been made towards centralizing power in the general government, and is the weightiest blow yet delivered against the sovereignty of the States. If this amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures it will work a complete change in our system of republican goverament. It will destroy the right of each State, heretofore held sacred, to regulate the qualifications of its own voters, and will recognise in Congress a power dangerous to, if not absolutely subversive of, the well settled right of the people in their sovereign capacity to change or alter their constitution.

No party that was not steeped to the very eyes in fraud and deceit would attempt to force this measure upon the people by the sheer force of accidental numerical strength and in direct violation of its own solemn pledge. What did the Chicago Convention mean when it declared that "*the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States*"? It meant that negro suffrage should not, by any action of the Republican party, be imposed on a State without the consent of its people expressed through the ballot-box. And yet, in nine months after that pledge was given to the American people, it is openly, shamelessly and perfidiously violated. It seems almost like a dream that such an act of political treachery could be perpetrated without stirring the indignation of the people to its profoundest depths.

Why is it that the leaders of the radical party are afraid to submit the question of negro suffrage to a vote of the people? It is because they feel and know that an overwhelming majority of the votes of this State are opposed to it, and being conscious of that fact they are about to usurp the power of the people and by a legislative ratification of the negro suffrage amendment to perpetrate a base and infamous political fraud. The radical members of the legislature are prepared to do what their party declared at Chicago last May should *not* be done. The people are to be villainously cheated and defrauded by their faithless and recreant representatives out of a sacred right guaranteed to them by their own State constitution. The amendment has been ratified by our State Senate by a strict party vote. When it is ratified by the House, as it surely will be, we would like to know where are the reserved rights of Pennsylvania as expressly guaranteed to her by the constitution of the United States. They will be at the mere whim and caprice of the great overshadowing power which now dominates at Washington.

When the amendment was before the Senate last week Mr. Wallace offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has proposed an amendment to the Constitution thereof, to be known as Article XV, which changes the rule of suffrage now existing in this Commonwealth, and substitutes therefor another and a different rule, which said amendment is now submitted to the legislatures of the different States for ratification, and

WHEREAS, "All power is inherent in the people," and it is right that they should have an opportunity to vote for or against the ratification of the said amendment and to determine whether they will or will not change the rule of suffrage now existing, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and forthwith report to the Senate *a bill for the submission of the question of the ratification of the said amendment to the people at the election in October*, 1869.

Resolved, That the Senate will not act upon the question of the ratification of the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States at its present session, but will await the action of the people at the polls thereon.

These resolutions were scornfully rejected by the radical majority. The outrage must be inflicted *now*, and the people be deprived of the right of expressing their views on the question at the next October election. This is the last and boldest attempt of a revolutionary party, aiming at peculiarly political purposes, to undermine and destroy the rights of the people of the State. No effort has been made to defend the iniquity—none can be made. If the people have not been given over to utter judicial blindness they will not submit to it.

—Grant's independence—as it is called—in nominating busines men instead of experienced statesmen as his Cabinet officers, is likely to result as did the independence of Slaymaker's bull when he disputed the right of way with the locomotive and endeavored to butt it off the bridge. We all know what happened to the bull.

Grant's Second Wilderness.

The overweening confidence in his ability successfully to administer the affairs of the government, which formed so marked a feature in the inaugural address, brought Gen. Grant to sudden grief. It was the inevitable consequence of a man of purely military antecedents, like Gen. Grant, attempting to form a cabinet without consulting with the more experienced members of his party. If he had felt that natural distrust in his capacity for the high office upon which he was about to enter, which other Presidents greater than he have felt and were not afraid to avow, he would not have involved himself in a very unpleasant position at the very threshold of his administration. His great official blunder realized the danger which usually besets an inexperienced hand in playing with edged tools. In less than forty-eight hours after he had appointed A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury it was discovered that he was ineligible under the provisions of an act of Congress drawn eighty years ago by Alexander Hamilton and approved by George Washington. The law referred to prohibits any person from being appointed Secretary of the Treasury who may directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce. Mr. Stewart, being largely engaged in commercial pursuits, could not, of course, legally hold the office. To relieve himself from this dilemma General Grant sent a message to the Senate asking that body to exempt Mr. Stewart from the operation of this statute. But that body not manifesting any willingness to comply with his request, he withdrew his message. A paper was then prepared and executed by Stewart, in which he transferred and set over to certain trustees all the gains and profits for four years arising out of his business as a merchant, the profits to be devoted to charitable purposes. It was held, however, by the best lawyers to whom the question was submitted that, although this arrangement might be a compliance with the letter of the law, it was an evasion of its spirit. Stewart accordingly resigned, and Grant appointed George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in his place.

This *faux pas* at the beginning of the new administration is not calculated to inspire the people with any great confidence in its future career. If Andrew Johnson had committed this stupid blunder the radicals would have blustered terribly over it, and would probably have made it the ground for another impeachment.

It is very amusing to read the radical accounts of this muddle which were sent from Washington. When Stewart finally discovered that there was no possible way by which the law could be evaded, and when he waited on the President to tender his resignation, what occurred is thus described: "The interview was exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory to the parties interested. Mr. Stewart said that he had no desire to embarrass General Grant in any way, particularly at this period of his administration. General Grant replied saying that he appreciated Mr. Stewart's kindly intentions," etc. One can readily imagine how "exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory" it must have been both to Grant and his friend Stewart to be confronted by the positive prohibition of an ancient law which put a veto on all their nice arrangements. It was a time for the expression of mutual sympathy and commiseration. Stewart admired Grant's magnamimity in delivering to him the keys of the Treasury, while Grant went off in exstacies at Stewart's patriotism in declining an office which the law declared he could not hold. It was a sort of mutual admiration party, and we have no doubt that both felt supremely happy. The final scene in this "Comedy of Errors" would have afforded a rich subject for the inimitable pencil of Hogarth.

E. B. Washburne, the Secretary of State, after having held the seals of office just five days, discovered his total unfitness for the place, and he too has resigned and been appointed Minister to France. It is well that there are no difficult questions to be adjusted between this government and that of Louis Napoleon, for in that event Washburne's *last* appointment would be equally as great an error as his *first*. He is succeeded by Hamulton Fish, of New York. Mr. Fish is a great and decided improvement on Washburne. Although not a brilliant statesman, he is a gentleman of acknowledged ability and of irreproachable integrity. He has been Governor of his State and has served with credit and distinction in the United States Senate. He is well advanced in years, and were it not for his admitted purity of character it might be feared that he would give to his dedartment "an ancient and *fish*-like smell."

Gen. Schofield retires from the war office to make room for Gen. John A. Rawlins, although Grant had stated that he would appoint a civilian to that office. But it must be remembered that this is to be peculiarly a *military* administration.

Thus ends the first chapter in the history of General Grant's first week's efforts at Cabinet making.

A Statue to Stevens.

The radical members of the late Congress from this State, prompted by their exceeding veneration for the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, have sent to the Legislature the following memorial:

WHEREAS, The National Lincoln Monument Association of Washington, D. C., has resolved to place in said monument a collossal bronze statue of the late Thaddeus Stevens, one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens—Therefore

The undersigned respectfully, but earnestly, petition the honorable the legislature of our State to appropriate to said monument a sum sufficient to defray the cost of said statue.

(Signed,)

J. K. Moorhead,	Wm. Kountz,
J. M. Broomall,	H. L. Cake,
Charles O'Neil,	Leonard Myers,
G. F. Miller,	O. J. Dickey,
Thomas Williams,	S. Newton Pettus,
John Covode,	C. N. Taylor,
Daniel J. Morrell,	William D. Kelley,
	S. F. Wilson,

Representatives in the Congress of the United States from Pennsylvania.

We miss the name of Simon Cameron from this modest petition, but the omission is perhaps not singular, since it is related that on a certain occasion, when Stevens was asked what his opinion was about Cameron's *honesty*, he modestly replied that he did not remember of ever having heard him (Cameron) charged with having stolen *a red hot stove*.

We have nothing to say against the erection of a *bronze*, or what would be more appropriate, a *brass* statue to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, but we solemnly protest against paying for it with the money of the *people* of Pennsylvania. If that is done, these patriotic Congressman will perhaps ask the loyal legislature of our State to appropriate its proportionate share towards the erection of a monument to the memory of old John Brown. If the memory of Stevens is to be perpetuated by a statue, such as is referred to, we insist that the funds shall come from the pockets of his own political admirers, and not from the public treasury. We do not violate the ancient maxim, wherein it is enjoined upon us to say nothing of the dead except it be in their praise when we say that Thaddeus Stevens never had a strong hold on the affections of the people of Pennsylvania. He was a disturber of her peace and quiet almost from the very first moment that he entered the halls of her legislature. We will not refer to specific and well remembered facts in his legislative career, although the foregoing petition, coming from the source it does, would be a full justification for our doing so. That he possessed many excellent traits of character is not to be deceived, and it is not surprising that his party, which was ultimately forced to accept his political leadership, should be desirous of thus manifesting their appreciation of his merits. But it must be borne in mind that one half of the taxpayers of the State will not consent that *their* money shall be applied to any such party purpose.—There is surely liberality enough in the radical party of this State to defray the expense of the proposed statue without filching the amount from the State treasury.

To the shame and disgrace of the country, Washington's monument in the city that bears his honored name stands unfinished for the want of pecuniary aid. The legislature of every State in the Union ought to contribute liberally of the people's money to enable that magnificent undertaking to be pushed to a successful and speedy completion. When we remember that Pennsylvania has as yet done nothing towards the completion of that monument to *him* who presided over the immortal Convention of 1787, and who contributed so much towards the formation of our national constitution, we protest in the name of patriotism and of justice against her now erecting a bronze statue to the memory of one who did as much as any other living man to uproot and tear that constitution down.

Geary and Covode.

John W. Geary has again been doing some very dirty work for his friend and backer, John Covode. On the 5th of March, the day after the meeting of the present Congress, the following proceedings took place in the House of Representatives:

Mr. WOODWARD offered a resolution to refer to the Committee on Elections the contested case from the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania, with instructions to report as soon as practicable which of the two claimants has the PRIMA FACIE right to the seat.

The House refused to second the previous question, and then

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved as an amendment a resolution reciting that the Governor of Pennsylvania had declared in proclamation that no such returns had been received from the Twenty-first district as to authorize him to give a certificate to either of the two persons claiming it, but that the Governor had subsequently transmitted affidavits to the Clerk of the House, which he stated indicated the election of John Covode, and therefore directing that Mr. Covode be sworn in as sitting member, without prejudice to the claim of Henry D. Foster, the contestant.

When Geary issued his proclamation after the October election declaring the names of the members of Congress elected from this State, and in which he refused to certify that either Gen. Foster or Covode had been elected, his duty ceased and was at an end under the election laws of the State. After that he had no more right to interfere in the matter than any private citizen. Where did this "*humbuggedest Governor*" of ours, as Covode in his own elegant Saxon once styled him, get his authority to receive and send affidavits to the Clerk of the House on this question? Of course they were manufactured for the occasion by the friends of Covode and without any notice to Gen. Foster. Where did John W. Geary get his authority for the impudent statement made to the Clerk that these "*affidavits*" indicated the election of John Covode? That is a question to be determined by the Committee on Elections on legal evidence and not by John W. Geary on ex-parte affidavits. The brazen assurance of Geary in this disreputable business is as complete as it is certainly unparalleled. He has shown his contempt as well as his ignorance of law on many other occasions, but in this instance he entirely eclipses all his other performances. The case of Foster and Covode was referred to the Committee on Elections, under Judge Woodward's resolution.

"Treason Made Odious."

One of the most distinguished chieftains of the "Lost Cause," General James Longstreet, has been appointed by President Grant as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Next to Gen. Lee, Longstreet bears the reputation of having been the ablest official in the Confederacy, and, during the long and bitter struggle, he was active, untiring and vigilant in his efforts to compass the destruction of the old Union, and over its ruins to erect a government in the interests of the Southern people.

When the remnant of the rebel army laid down their arms and surrendered to the superior numbers of their adversaries, and President Johnson extended official clemency to a majority of the participants in the late rebellion, a howl went up from the adherents of the more ultra portion of the radical party, and the President was reproached for not making treason odious. Every indignity was heaped upon the people of the rebellious States and they were compelled to drink to the bitter dregs the cup which they had voluntarily pressed to their lips. But under the new regime treason has received a new definition. A class of men who were instrumental in upholding the cause of the insurgents are now looked upon with favor, providing they only exhibit a due regard for the tenets advanced by a class of men who are at present the self constituted leaders of the old Republican party, and hence we are not astonished that Gen. Longstreet has been assigned to a lucrative position under Grant's administration. Had President Johnson made this appointment ere the close of his official career we might expect a prolonged howl from the radical press and people, but now it is all right, and Gen. Grant has only acted in this manner because he has received incontestable proof that Longstreet is thoroughly repentant, i. e., has expressed himself as being favorable to the reconstruction policy advocated by the radical wing of our present Congress.

On the same principle Cresswell, of Maryland, originally a rebel and instrumental in raising a rebel company, is honored with a seat in Grant's Cabinet. Truly treason is being made odious with a vengeance, and we may ere long expect to see Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee occupying responsible positions under the new administration. Times change and men change with them.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1869.

Dear Freeman—The resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, known as the Fifteenth Article, passed the Senate on Thursday by a party vote of 18 Republican to 15 Democrats, and will come up as the special order in the House on Wednesday, when there is no doubt that it will pass the latter body. The radicals don't pretend to deny that if the ratification of this amendment were left to the voters of the Commonwealth it would be defeated by a majority of from fifty to one hundred thousand votes, but as the vote of the "colored cuss from Africa" is becoming a radical necessity, it is now proposed by the representatives of that party to give him the right of suffrage without consulting their constituents on the subject. The proposition was discussed in the Senate on Wednesday, the radicals being magnanimous enough to set apart the session of three hours on that evening for the discussion, after which time they gave notice they would call the previous question. Speeches were limited to thirty minutes. Messrs. Searight, Burnett, M'Candless, Davis, M'Intire and Wallace made able speeches in opposition to the measure, arguing that the ratification of the amendment was with the people and not with the legislature. These speeches should, and I have no doubt will, be read by everybody. A proposition by the Democrats to submit the resolution to the people at the next election was voted down by the radicals. Mr. Lowry spoke in favor of the resolution. There has been remonstrances presented, signed by some twenty thousand persons of both parties, from nearly all the districts in the Commonwealth, protesting against the ratification of this amendment. How is Cambria on the question? I understand her citizens have not been heard from on the subject.

Divorces are becoming the order of the day. It is said there has been as many as fifty petitions praying for a divorce before the legislature this session—some of such a disgraceful character that the House refused to publish the evidence in the Record.

An exhibition was given in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Thursday evening, by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. The entertainment was very interesting. The object was to demonstrate to the legislators the beneficial results of the appropriation to this institution. It is astonishing with what magnanimity the nations patronize an exhibition of this kind—when the admittance is nothing. I doubt if there were a dozen members in the House, it having become jammed with outsiders an hour before the performance was to begin. If there were any in it was as much as they could do to find standing room. I do know there was quite a number unable to get inside the Hall at all.

In consequence of the unfinished business before the Houses, and the number of bills yet to be acted upon, it is not likely the final adjournment will take place before the 15th of April. H.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday was the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, and was doubtless properly commemorated by the children of Erin in nearly all parts of the civilized world. Much of St. Patrick's life, says the Pittsburgh *Republic*, is obscured by tradition; even his birth-place and the year of his birth are matters of dispute, the details of which would be scarcely interesting to the majority of our readers. The preponderance of testimony favors the mouth of the Clyde, in Scotland, in 372, whilst others maintain that Gaul is entitled to the honor. Amongst the popular legends of miraculous events connected with his ministry, those which relate to the banishment of venomous reptiles are the most familiar; and the crosier or staff, by means of which this was achieved, was preserved with great veneration in Dublin, until near the beginning of the fifteenth century.—Such an active life as he is reported to to have passed must have been prolific in interesting events, many of which are recorded by his historians. He began his missionary labors in Ireland in the year 432, preaching the Gospel with marvellous effect for more than thirty years; his death occurred at Down, in Ulster, about A. D. 464. While preaching to the Irish, he used the Shamrock, or clover, with three leaves on the stem, to illustrate the Trinity, which is the origin of its adoption by the Irish as its national emblem. To the missionary efforts of St. Patrick may be traced the devotion to religion, their love of home and those domestic virtues which characterize this people, and the respect and veneration for his teaching and example are preserved to this day. There is no doubt that St. Patrick lived and died a Catholic. The efforts of an eminent Presbyterian Divine of Irish decent, in this city, did not succeed in shaking the faith of his countrymen in the Catholicity and orthodoxy of their Saint of blessed memory. Saint Patrick was no Presbyterian.

—Not so fast, Messieurs Radicals! You have not gained in New Hampshire over your last fall's vote, as you boast, but have lost upwards of 3,000! Grant's majority was 6 967; now Stearns (rad.) is elected Governor by just 3,800. Such gains suit us exactly.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—Two brothers, aged 90 and 95, and their servant, aged 115, all died last week at Jamaica, N. Y.

—Mrs. Lydia Beecher, mother of Henry Ward Beecher, died in Brooklyn on Saturday morning, aged eighty.

—Two thousand citizens of Indianapolis signed the pledge at a great temperance meeting on New Year's day. Eleven still keep it.

—Dixon, Elgin, and Rock Island, Illinois, have all elected Democratic city governments within a week. Last year they were carried by the Radicals.

—A man in Fairfax county, Va., died recently of delirium tremens, and the next day his wife died of the same disease. In death they were not divided.

—A Boston firm has received an order from China for six hundred cases of cheap boots and shoes, probably the first consignment of the kind ever sent to the country.

—President Grant should now issue an order to have "that Galena sidewalk built." He has got just as much right to do it as he has to recommend negro suffrage for Illinois.

—They have had a velocipede race at Mauch Chunk, Charles Baker coming out winner. The distance run was a quarter of a mile and Baker made it in two minutes and five seconds.

—One of the richest men in Berlin is named Moss, who has made a fortune in a few years by an advertising agency. Rolling rocks gather no moss, but a lively Moss seems to have gathered the rocks.

—E. W. C. Green, late Pension Agent for Pennsylvania, has resigned, and it is said that he is a great defaulter to the government—and which accounts for the long delay of the pensions due 1st of January.

—A house in Philadelphia, occupied by a family named Kidd, fell on thursday, from bad construction, burying the entire family in the ruins. Mr. Kidd was taken out alive, but his wife and two children were instantly killed.

—One of the last acts of the Fortieth United States Senate was to vote to perpetuate and sustain the Whisky Ring and its plunderings, by refusing to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law. They don't want their profits reduced.

—Silas A. Hartman, a brother of Mrs. Clem, who a few days ago made a confession of the murder of Jacob Young and wife, committed suicide in his cell in jail at Indianapolis on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor.

—Dr. G. W. Darden, who killed Charles Wallace, editor of the *Clipper*, was taken from jail at Warrenton, Georgia, Friday night, by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from town, where they shot and killed him.

—During a terrific snow storm at Quebec, Canada, on Wednesday, a wooden house at Point Levi was blown to pieces, and the people within, comprising a family of three persons, were buried in the snow. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

—A gentleman who recently visited Lanesboro, Minnesota, says there was not a single house in the place last July. Now a $35,000 hotel is being built, the public school numbers ninety-five scholars, and the lowest figure for a business lot is $1,000.

—Grant has ordered several of Johnson's pardons to be cancelled. It would be gratifying to the people of the United States to know whence the new President derived such extraordinary powers as these. Perhaps he found the authority in the act of 1789.

—A devoted young lady of Kansas City, Missouri, recently went to the neighboring town of Independence, released her lover from jail at that place, by paying his fine, and then married him. Husbands are evidently in great request in that part of the country.

—Mrs. Dianna Vies, who has a great great-great grand daughter of three years, and four hundred direct descendants, rides on horseback and flourishes vigorously, near Nashville, Tennessee, though in her 114th year. She has a blooming daughter of ninety, and draws pension for three Revolutionary soldier husbands.

—India has had a curious railway accident. An elephant, seeing the red light and the smoke, concluded that the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track, and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. The result was a dead elephant and eleven cars capsized.

—A car coupling, it is reported, has been invented, in operating which it is not necessary to pass between the cars, and thus run the risk of being crushed. The other advantages of the invention are that by its use the disagreeable jerks in the starting of a train is avoided, a spring being so arranged as to play on to an adjustable head and take up the lost motion of the link.

—Massachusetts has two members of the Cabinet, and her two Senators are at the head of the important Committees of the Senate. The twelve Senators from New England have Chairmen for eight of the principal Committees, whilst Pennsylvania, with a population equal to all of New England, can afford but one. Nothing like being of the Yankee nation, particularly of Boston.

—The Allentown (Pa.) *Democrat* says: The average cost per ton for the production of pig iron is $26. The selling price of pig iron for the last year has ranged from $37 to $42 per ton. Our iron men have been realizing a profit ranging from $11 to $16 per ton—profits greater, perhaps, than are derived from any other business in the country, the cotton lords of New England not excepted.

—A few days ago Newcastle was more than excited. She thought she had risen to the dignity of being visited by an earthquake in *propria personæ*. Alas for the hopes of the community. An inspection closed the fact that only a portion of the upper surface of the old coal mine upon which part of the city is built had given away, carrying with it some out-house and a stack of straw.

—Last November the State of Missouri voted directly on the question of negro suffrage, with the following result: For negro suffrage, 55,236; against negro suffrage, 74 053; majority against negro suffrage, 18 817. In the face of this expression of the people's will, the Legislature of that State hastened to gratify the constitutional amendment giving the ballot to negroes in all the States. This is Radical respect for the wishes of the majority.

—Wallace, editor of the Warrenton, (Ga) *Clipper*, was shot and instantly killed on the morning of the 12th inst. Wallace applied for admission into the Masonic Lodge at Warrenton, and was black balled by Dr. G. W. Darden, who promised not to oppose his application. Wallace then attacked Darden through the columns of his paper, denouncing him as a liar and a villain. As Wallace was passing Darden's office, he shot him from his window with a rifle, the ball passing through Wallace's head, causing instant death. The affair causes intense excitement in Warrenton. Wallace was a democrat; Darden a republican.

—The Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, and the only colony of Sweden in America, is reported to be suffering excessively from famine. An official report has been sent to Stockholm, that within four weeks, nineteen deaths had occurred from absolute starvation. Six hundred persons were on the point of sharing the same fate, unless help was speedily afforded. St. Bartholomew has an area of thirty square miles and a population of eighteen thousand souls.

—The most sensible proposition we have seen yet for the relief of Ireland is that emanating from the leading Irishmen of Chicago, for the organization of Irish societies all over the county, to aid and protect those of their countrymen who desire to seek homes in the States. Information is also to be prepared, transmitted and diffused throughout Ireland, giving reliable data concerning the price of lands, labor, &c., accompanied with such suggestions and advice as will be of service to the emigrant.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "'Let us have peace.' One of the first acts of President Grant was to order General Sheridan to New Orleans, among a people that he oppressed, and who consequently hate him. The President could have committed no greater outrage on their feelings, and, of course, cannot but secure their ill-will instead of their kind regards. 'Let us have peace' is to be treated like the suffrage plank of the Chicago platform—as good enough before the election, but worthless after."

—Two gentlemen in Providence have invented an apparatus to be used in extinguishing fires. By a simple contrivance a platform large enough to accommodate two or three firemen with hose can be raised to the height of fifty feet in three minutes, thus bringing the firemen on a level with the upper portions of a burning building, and, if necessary, acting as a means of egress for persons cut off for escape by other means. The apparatus is called "the fireman's platform," and with the running gear weighs about thirty three hundred pounds.

—On Friday week, some men were cutting a road through the snow drift near Peacham Corners, Vt., they came upon the frozen bodies of Mrs. Emmons, aged sixty years, her daughter and her grandson. The old lady had fallen, overcome by the cold and the snow, half a mile from a farmer's house, through the windows of which a light was shining all night, while the daughter had approached a little nearer, and the boy was within two rods of the window. He had evidently dragged himself some distance on his hands and knees.

THE following is the present state of the great gift enterprise at Washington:

A. T. Stewart, nominated for Secretary of the Treasury. He subscribed for a house and lot in New York, and another in Washington, for the President.

Mr. Borie was selected as Secretary of the Navy. He was a contributor to Grant's Philadelphia house.

Hamilton Fish is Secretary of State. He took a large investment in the handsome purse which was made up for General Grant, a year or two ago, by the merchant princes of New York.

Mr. Hoare is Attorney General. Grant is indebted to him for the present of a handsome library.

Mr. Washburne procured for General Grant his appointment to the army. He receives his reward in a brief appointment as Secretary of State, and by being selected for the French Commission.

Mr. Sharp, the selected Marshal of the District of Columbia, is so fortunate as to be a brother-in-law to the new President.

Colonel Casey, appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, is another brother in-law.

Mr. Cram, who is now Consul to Leeds, will be appointed Minister to Switzerland. He enjoys, also, the distinguished honor of being a relative of Grant.

So far the gift enterprise at Washinton consists in fat offices for the President's relations and subscaibers to Grant funds.—*Cin. Enquirer*

OBITUARY.—Hon. James Guthrie, late United States Senator from Kentucky, died at Louisville on the 13th inst. Mr. Guthrie was born near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1703, and educated at the Academy in that town. After studying law, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled in such a manner as to gain the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. He subsequently served nine years in the Legislature of the State, and six years in the Senate; was President of the State Constitutional Convention in 1851; was Secretary of the Treasury in President Pierce's Cabinet; a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and was chosen a United States Senator from his native State in 1865, which position he resigned in 1868, on account of ill-health. Mr. Guthrie was also a delegate to the National Union Convention of 1866. The deceased Kentuckian was a man of solid, rather than showy acquirements; an honest citizen, a sincere patriot, and a gentleman who exercised a commanding influence in his native State. *Philadelphia Age.*

EFFECT OF GRANT'S BIBLE READING—*He Provideth for His own Family.*—In the batch of nominations sent to the Senate on Thursday there were only two brothers-in-law of the President, viz: Sharp, for Marshall of the District of Columbia, and Col. Casey, for Collector of the Port of New Orleans. The latter position, it may be remembered, was tendered to General Walter Gresham, of Indiana, who declined it. He is the only one who will have declined an office under Grant's administration.

It is said that another brother in law of Grant's—Cram—now Consul to Leeds, will be appointed Minister resident to Switzerland, and Orville Grant, the President's brother, is to get something handsome at Chicago. This practice of nepotism is severely criticised by politicians. A leading Radical, referring to the President's appointments, says he was taking care of his relations and the fellows who had given him houses.

ANOTHER BOOTH STORY.—The Canton (Ohio) *Repository* (Republican) of the 9th inst., has been assured by a reliable informant, who is also a Republican, that a few days previously he met J. Wilkes Booth at Alliance; that they took passage on the train to a small place, and there, in a private room of a farmer's house, Booth related his adventures since the assassination of Lincoln; told him that he was not in the barn in which it was said he was killed; and that he had wandered into Europe, but could not find any rest; that he had returned, been to Washington, Chicago, Pittsburg, New York and Boston, and spent a thorough wandering life, everlastingly beset by horror at the thought of the great crime he had committed.

BALDNESS, GRAYNESS AND OTHER imperfections of the Hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE, which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented, and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO FREIGHT CHARGED. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20-1y.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—The testimony of intelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside, and regarded as worthless.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have received the endorsement and cordial approbation of the most eminent men in this and other communities. The human system very often needs a Tonic to strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and all diseases of the nervous system, it is unequaled, and is recommended by physicians of the highest standing. The wonderful sale which this article has, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

THIS BITTERS IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC ADMIXTURE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where one Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others everywhere. [feb 25.-1m.

THE UNDISPUTED SUPERIORITY of the medicinal virtues of Robach's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier over all other remedies, prepared to relieve suffering humanity, is shown in many ways, but especially is it evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take active interest in introducing them to their best customers and friends, while, at the same time, it is quite as much to their pecuniary interest to recommend other medicines. The reason for this is obvious. They are in positions to see the pre-eminent efficacy of the pills in cases of Liver Complaint and all obstructions of the bowels, and, in fact, in all cases where cathartic medicine can be employed. While the Bitters, by their gentle tonic, stimulant and laxative properties, and as a safe and certain remedy in Dyspepsia, have won the admiration of every one who has given them a trial, and the Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be one of the best remedies to search out disease, cure Scrofula, Old Sores, Eruptions and skin Diseases and to purify the blood extant; hence the people must naturally give their voices in favor of remedies which effect so much real good in the world.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with a Wagon and Sled purchased by me from Edward Davis, collier, Jackson township, and which I have left in the possession of the said Edward Davis during my pleasure.

V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, March 6, 1869.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the estate of MICHAEL MOHLER, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NICHOLAS LAMBOURN, Adm'r.
MARY MOHLER Adm'x.
Carroll Tp., March 11, 1869.-6t

ESTATE OF JOHN SKELLY, SR. DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Skelly, sr., late of Summerhill township, deceased, having been granted to me by the Register of Cambria county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly probated for settlement, and those indebted will make payment without delay.

ALEX SKELLY, Administrator.
Summerhill Tp., March 11, 1869.-6t

1869. SPRING! 1869.

OPENING OF NEW SILKS,
OPENING OF NEW SHAWLS,
OPENING OF NEW CHINTZES,
OPENING OF NEW POPLINS.

Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY

SPRING GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received. [mar.11-6t.

WANTED—Fifteen Thousand (15,000) Feet of HEMLOCK LUMBER. Will pay cash or roduce. Will also sell Lumber of any kind upon a small commission. Address Box 4, Hillside, Westmoreland Co., Pa. [mar.4-3m.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : MARCH 18, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, May 11, 1868, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 6.25 A. M., connecting with Accomodation East and Phila. Express West.

At 7.15 P. M., connecting with Phila. Ex. East and Mail West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 9.25 A. M., or on departure of Phila. Express West.

At 9.31 P. M., or on departure of Phila. Express East.

EDITORIALIES, LOCAL AND NEIGHBORING.—The new county question has subsided into the question of a Criminal Court, with limited and concurrent jurisdiction.

Our county court was brought to and abrupt conclusion on Wednesday of last week, many of the cases on the list not being ready for trial.

Attention is invited to various public and private opportunities to buy desirable real and personal property, advertised for the first time in our columns to day.

Two stores in Altoona were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Supposed to have been the result of accident. We did not learn the amount of loss.

Tuesday's Harrisburg *Patriot* contains a brief biographical sketch of our active young representative and worthy friend, Hon. John Porter, which we shall publish in our next issue.

An old lady named Matthias, residing with her daughter on the outskirts of Somerset, was burned to death on Thursday evening of week before last by her clothes taking fire during the momentary absence of the family.

We have sampled a new lot of Smoking Tobacco just received by Messrs. Lemmon & Murray, and find it to be of most excellent flavor, and fully as cheap as any ever offered here. We commend it to the lovers of the weed as being first class.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says that T. J. Chapman, F. J. Maloy and A. C. Johnson, will be candidates for the County Superintendency. We also have heard the name of S. B. M'Cormick mentioned. The election takes place at the Court House on the 1st Monday of May.

The saw-mill and shingle factory of Levi Luther, located in Carroll township, was to tally destroyed by fire a few nights ago. A considerable quantity of lumber and shingles was burned at the same time but we have not learned the total loss. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

John Dorsch fell from the wagon of a man named Lydick, in Indiana county, on Saturday week, and was killed almost instantly in consequence of his head being crushed between one of the wheels and the side of a large rut in the road. He was sixty eight years of age, and leaves one son.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand this week our old friend, Dr. J. L. Brallier, whilom of Carrolltown but now connected with the firm of French, Richards & Co., wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, white lead, etc., Philadelphia. The Dr. looks remarkably well preserved, and we were pleased to meet and greet him.

At least one of the prizes drawn at the recent Fair has already been turned to good account. The winner of the 'rocky-by-baby' arrangement had scarcely got home with his prize on Friday night before he found it necessary to call in one of his lady neighbors, and early the following morning an addition was made to the census in the shape of a fine bouncing baby. Bully for B——y!

Next week we will give place to the second series of receipts for the present volume of the *Freeman*, and in one month thereafter we will publish the third and last list of the kind this year. Those who wish to have their names inserted should "buck up" in the meantime, only those who pay within the first three months will be entitled to a place on our "Roll of Honor."

The dwelling house of William Watt, in Clearfield township, was destroyed by fire immediately after dinner on Monday of last week, and furniture and all else the house contained was burned. Mr. Watt and a boy lived together, and were absent from the house when the fire occurred. It is supposed to have caught from the cook stove. The building was not a valuable one and the entire loss is not more than $400 or $500 on which there is no insurance.

On Saturday evening last, just previous to the close of the Catholic Fair, the room was densely crowded, and some mischievious wretches took advantage of the occasion to exercise their devilish propensities by cutting the shawls and dresses of a couple of ladies in several places with a penknife. Unfortunately the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage were not discovered, but it is to be hoped that they may yet be found out and be visited with the punishment they deserve. A collection was taken up for the lady who had suffered the most and was least able to afford it.

The M. B. B. C. Fair opened out on Monday last in the room which had been occupied by the Catholic Fair, and judging by the wonderful success which has already attended their efforts, we have no doubt but that it will more than realize the anticipations of the most sanguine knight of the bat and ball. Everything connected with this Fair is gotten up in excellent taste, and the young ladies and gentlemen having it in charge are determined to spare no effort to make it an entire success. Their hosts of friends will not fail to visit and encourage them during its continuance.

ANXIOUS.—There was as much anxiety in some quarters last week to draw one of the barrels of flour at the Fair as if the "staff of life" was a scarce commodity in this community, while the fact is that M. L. Oatman is supplying his customers with the very best brand of "Extra Family" at the lowest market price, and everybody is so well pleased with the article that they are willing to buy no other. Martin is an exclusive dealer in all kinds of groceries of the best quality, and all who buy from him are sure to be suited in both goods and prices.

"WHAT is Grant's politics?" said A to B the other day. B replied, "His politics is to mind his own business." Leopold & Brother, Oak Hall Clothing Store, Main street, Johnstown, have done a great business this summer for the same reason.

CABINET MAKING is not a pleasant business judging from late efforts, but it is a pleasant thing to buy dry goods, dress goods and fancy goods at Mayer's New York Dry Goods Store, Main street, Johnstown. Winter goods at cost.

WHY DOES IT?—Why does the needle point north? Because of attraction. Why do men go L. Cohen & Brother's New York Clothing Hall, Main street, Johnstown?—Because of attraction in cheap and durable goods.

THE CATHOLIC FAIR.—After a most brilliant and successful career of two weeks' duration, the Ladies' Fair in aid of the building fund of the new Catholic church closed on Saturday night last. The affair throughout was marked with the utmost good order and good feeling, notwithstanding the great number of visitors who almost constantly filled to overflowing the rooms in which the exhibition was held, and we doubt whether any one of the many who contributed so liberally of their time and money in furtherance of the good cause feel now that they have done themselves injustice in making the sacrifices they did.

Not one of our readers, we venture to say, in view of the season, the stringency in the money market and other circumstances of a no less discouraging character, would have been bold enough, at the opening of the Fair, to have offered one thousand dollars for the gross receipts: and yet we are now, at the close of the enterprise, agreeably startled with the announcement that, after all expenses shall have been paid, there will still remain *over eighteen hundred dollars* as the result of this well managed and most liberally patronized enterprise. This is certainly a most pleasing and unexpected exhibit, and to many of our own citizens and not a few from neighboring localities is due the highest mede of praise for the patronage so lavishly bestowed by them in aid of so good and needy a cause.

We give below the full result of the drawings and ballotings as they have been furnished us for publication, and it is worthy of mention that when the gold watch drawn by Florentine Hoover was called for the lady who had it in charge was presented by the applicant with a ten dollar gold piece as a voluntary contribution to the building fund of the church. Such liberality is worthy of emulation.

LIST OF ARTICLES DRAWN AT TABLE NO 1.—Web of muslin, Wm. P. Buck, Carrolltown; Colt revolver, Abram Blain; lace collar, Mary Blair; child's gaiters, Ada Crouse; gold ring, James Myers; vade mecum, Simon Fresh; kid gloves, Mrs. Jerome Platt; lilly vase, Lucinda Parrish, butter knife, Mrs. Anne M Connell—all of Ebensburg; velvet bound prayer book, St. Aloysius' Academy, Loretto; boot jack, Annie McKenna, Loretto; calico dress, John Ferguson, Blacklick tp; child's balmoral skirt, Bernie Scanlan; lawn dress, Alexis Platt; delaine dress, Abel Lloyd; parlor lamp, Wm H Sechler; coal vase, H. A. Shoemaker; child's dress, Herman Connell—all of Ebensburg; set of dishes John Lynch, Cresson; quilt, James Griffin; large photograph of Bishop Domenec, framed, Henry G. Freidhoof; ditto, Father Christy, Victoria O'Hara—all of Munster; bridle, Bernard M'Colgan, Wilmore; boy's suit, J. Cassidy, Altoona; cooking stove, Mrs. Thos McBreen; gent's saddle, R. L Johnston; pair of paintings, Jerome Plott; painting by Mrs. Darragh, Mrs F. A Shoemaker; painting no 3, Geo. W. Oatman; painting no. 4, Mrs J A Convery; velvet pincushion, Father Christy; silver soup ladle, D A. Ritter; worsted hood, Jere. Fagan; rocking chair, Mrs Jere Fagan; china match safe, Alexis Platt; set of jewelry, Mrs M. Quartz; silver pickle stand, Mrs John Fenlon; set of tinware, Valentine Leutringer; worsted doily, M A. Flanigan; barrel of flour, Thos. T. Spence; embroidered slippers, Lewis Rodgers—all of Ebensburg; barrel flour, John Ferguson, Blacklick tp.; silver watch, Felix Doyle; poplin dress, Mrs Wm. Dishart—both of Cambria tp.; damask chair, J. M Caffrey, Altoona; carriage afghan, James M'Bride, Toledo, O.; sleigh, S. A. Buck; fancy looking glasses, Fredk Snyder—both of Carrolltown; picture, "Gloria in Excelsis," Bernard M'Colgan, Wilmore

LIST OF ARTICLES DRAWN AT TABLE NO 2.—Pocket knife, Sam'l Owens; pulse warmers, Tillie Hoover; miniature statue of Lincoln, Jerome Platt; mission book, Simon Fresh; miniature statue of Napoleon, F. A Shoemaker; child's balmoral skirt, F. A. Shoemaker; pair baby shoes, F. A. Shoemaker; baby doll, Valentine Leutringer; negro baby, Herman Myers; silver spoons, Amelia Convery; gold jewelry, Lue Myers; silver half dollar, A. H. Faller; child's dress, Mrs. F. P. Tierney; bead mat, J. D. Thomas; lady's kid gloves, Sam'l A. Shoemaker; pincushion, H. A Shoemaker; child's dress, F. A. Shoemaker; child's dress, Henry Gorman; silver half dollar, Lewis Rodgers; pair salt cellars, A. J Rodgers; gold cannon, L. A Platt; crucifix, Eliza Hanson; breakfast shawl, Sarah Mowry; sofa cushion, Mrs. John Clark; lady's hood, Mrs. Julia Cunningham; set knives and forks, Peter Linton; Ecce Homo, Cornelia Myers; chamber set, Father Christy, five dollar gold piece, John D. Thomas; large cake, Annie O'Hara; cake, Lewis Rodgers; china cup, Rosie Johnston, Sharpe's rifle, J. A Convery; lady's balmoral skirt, Teresa Wible; card case, Abel Lloyd; Colt's revolver, Martin Sanders; silver basket, Mattie Oatman; child's crib, Solomon Berkey; lady's gold watch Mrs. Nancy Parrish; silver butter knife, B. M'Dermitt; boquet flowers, Owen Cunningham; pair stockings, Lewis Rodgers; child's sack, Annie M Pike—all of Ebensburg and vicinity; set of jet jewelry, Mrs. M J. Riffle, Summit; lamp mat, Mollie Dougherty, Altoona; baby socks, Isaac Wike, Wilmore; brown merino dress, Charles E Bauner, Johnstown; silver castor, John Hamilton, Hemlock; silver watch, P. Baker; gent's gold watch, Florentine Hoover—both of Carrolltown; embroidered chair, Father Giles Cristoph, St Vincent's, Westm'd county; china cup, John Ferguson, Blacklick tp.; silver butter dish, W. J Krise, St. Augustine; plow, A. S. Cunningham, Indiana; web of muslin, H. G. Freidhoof, Munster; delaine dress, Mary Skelly, Summerhill township

Several valuable articles were put up to be voted for, and the contests on most of them were of a very spirited but altogether pleasant character, and the revenue derived from these sources, considering the value of the prizes, was proportionately larger than from any like number of articles disposed of at the Fair. The prizes thus contested for were a splendid Stole, to be awarded to the Catholic congregation receiving the greatest number of votes, a fine carving knife and fork for the most popular landlord, a valuable gold pen and holder for the most popular county officer, and a like prize for the most popular merchant. The votes in all cases were twenty-five cents each, and the results footed up as follows:

FOR THE CLERGYMAN'S STOLE.

St. Mary's Church, Loretto, rec'd. 412 votes.
St. Patrick's Church, Ebensburg, 259 3-5 "
St. Benedict's, Carrolltown, rec'd. 126 "
St. Aloysius' Church, Summit, " .. 23 "
St. John's Church, Johnstown, " ..4 2-5 "

FOR THE CARVING KNIFE AND FORK

Isaac Crawford, Crawf'd House, 123 3-5 votes.
Jerome Platt, St. Clair Hotel, .. 72 2-5 "

These two gentlemen were the only ones who received the suffrages of their respective friends, save and except a portion of a vote deposited for Mr. Foster. After the box had been opened and the votes counted, F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., presented the articles to Mr. Crawford, accompanied with a few pertinent remarks, to which the latter made only the significant reply that his friends would hear from him at an early day.

We have not received the vote for either of the gold pens, but understand that Mr. John D. Thomas, Poor House Director, was the recipient of 197 votes, and led his highest competitor 16 votes, while Mr. Griffith Owens received 60 votes as the most popular merchant, and outstripped all competitors by a handsome majority.

A side issue was got up by some of our fun-loving citizens, on the last day but one of the Fair, having for its object the awarding of a small marble bust of the late President Lincoln to the homeliest man in Ebensburg. The project was inaugurated by our worthy Burgess, Abel Lloyd, Esq., but as the sequel shows, he himself was made the victim of the practical joke. The contest was conducted with the utmost good humor and good feeling, and although the gentleman who won the prize was not a little surprised at the trick so quietly and cleverly played upon him, he accepted the result in the proper spirit and received the congratulations of his friends with the best grace possible.—It is perhaps needless to say that the "eternal fitness of things" was not taken into account in this contest, for Mr. Lloyd is not only one of our most clever and energetic citizens, but is as handsome a man for his size as could be met in a day's travel. But here is the result in full: Abel Lloyd, 39; Philip Collins, 5; Sam'l Henry, 1; John O. Evans, 1; R. L. Johnston, 1.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS—The following Deeds and Assignments were left for record at the office of James Griffin, Esq., Register, during the week ending March 13th, 1869:

A. A. Barker and wife to V. S. Barker—12 acres in Cambria tp., Oct 19, 1868, ...$500.

M. M. Adams and wife to Geo. J. Schwaderer—5 acres in Washington twp., Sept 28th, 1868, ...$125.

Edward Siter and wife to Daniel Hogan—1 lot in Johnstown, March 6, 1869, ...$1,900.

Jacob Widman and wife to Benedict Eger—1 lot in Conemaugh bor., March 5, '69, $145

Christiana D. William- et. al. to Jacob B. Hoover—1 lot in Franklin borough, August 27th, 1866, ...$145

Francis X. Endress to Eli Griffith—109 acres in Conemaugh twp, April 9th, 1858, $4,000.

Charles Von Luenen and wife to Elizabeth Griffith—1 lot in Johnstown borough, May 14, 1861, ...$70.

Abner Griffith and wife to Eli Griffith—2 acres in Conemaugh twp, Dec 19, '68, $200.

George Delaney to John Roads—14 acres in Allegheny twp., Jan 25th, 1868.

J. S. Strayer, adm'r of George D. Brown, dec'd, to Frederick Custer—1 lot in Franklin borough, September 7th, 1868, ...$830.

Edward Shoemaker, trustee for J. C. & S. F. Fisher, to Geo. Feight—49 acres in Washington twp, Aug 19th, 1862, ...$99 00.

Jacob Grambling to David C Strayer—1½ acres in Richland twp., Dec. 23, 1867, ...$150.

William Cole and wife to James Shaw—107 acres in Susquehanna township, November 2, 1867, ...$692 50.

Margaret and Conrad Glitsch to Annie Allendorfer—1 lot in Conemaugh twp., December 31st, 1867, ...$300.

Cambria Iron Co., to George Habich—21 acres in Yoder twp., April 13th, 1868, $2,050.

John Headrick's heirs to trustees of graveyard in Taylor twp.,—113 perches of land in said twp, Jan. 30th 1869, ...$5.

Samuel Reede to William G Stoughton and David Stuart—157 acres in Blacklick township, October 21st, 1838, ...$750

Next Thursday,

March the 25th, will find Philadelphia in almost as much of a "flutter" as March 4, found Washington in. For much as all the people were interested in the inauguration of the new President, they are more interested in the new clothes that are to cover and adorn them for the coming season. Next Thursday is the "Grand Spring Opening" at the great Oak Hall Clothing House, Sixth and Market Sts., Philada. The cards of invitation are out and every body is intending to look in upon the great sight which Wanamaker & Brown have been preparing for the phople. "Reserved seats" will be provided for their friends from the county, and all the subscribers of this paper are invited to be on hand.

CHANCE.—We are all creatures of chance. The wealthy nabob of to-day may be a bankrupt to-morrow, and the most accomplished shivering in his scanty rags may ere long succeed to a princely income. Still chances of this kind are not so numerous as are the chances to earn a competence by saving money in the purchase of all classes of goods from H. A. Shoemaker & Co., who keep just what everybody needs and sell at prices which cannot be surpassed anywhere for cheapness. Buy from Harry and you will always get full value for your money.

GOING AND COMING.—It looks just now as if grim old winter had some notion to quit "lingering in the lap of spring," and if this be true the birds will soon begin to come and the trees begin to leave. Spring always brings with it house cleaning, garden making, farming operations, and sich like, and it is well to know that many, if not all, the articles required in these occupations can be found at Huntley's great hardware and grocery emporium in endless variety and at the most moderate prices. Go soon and get first choice.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of this sterling monthly has been with us for several days, having made its appearance in advance of all competitors. It is one of the cheapest publications in the country, and its contents are always first class. Each number contains more or less matter descriptive of interesting places, events, etc., which are embellished with excellent engravings, and all its other contents are fully as entertaining. Terms only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents per number, and it contains 100 pages each month. Elliott, Thomes & Talbot, publishers, Boston.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This interesting juvenile looks bright, quaint, and saucy as ever, in a new colored cover, that will set all the children wild with delight. Among its features are a kite, a puzzle picture, and lots of stories and charades. A "Resolve Club" is the latest editorial novelty, and each subscriber who joins it receives a badge. No wonder the children like Young America. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y. $1.50 per year. Send 10 cents for a specimen.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—This is justly called the "Queen of the Monthlies." It is the only real woman's magazine in America. It is full of good, sound sense, and practical information. It gives away money value in its valuable full-sized paterns with every issue, and contains a mine of interest to every woman in it's "Ladies' Club"—Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y., $3.00 per year. Send 15 cents for a specimen.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.—Among the numberless curiosities at the B. B. C. Fair are several whale's teeth, or several teeth of a whale, imported direct from *Whales* by Vallie Barker, who is still offering unprecedented bargains in dry goods, notions, groceries, etc., at his extensive mercantile establishment on High street.

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.—Those who failed to draw any of the fancy articles at the Fair last week can "get their money back" by purchasing whatever fancy articles they may want at the great fancy emporium of C. T. Roberts, the well-known jeweler and watchmaker, who will do the *fair* thing for all his customers.

NOW IS THE TIME.—No more complete stock of choice goods can be found anywhere than at the popular one-priced store of R. R. Davis, who is now closing out his winter assortment at a sacrifice, in order to make room for his spring stock. Give him a call.

IT GROWS.—A man's beard grows half an inch every month. If Methusaleh never shaved his beard it must have been four hundred and eighty-eight feet long when he died. Go to J. J. Murphy's Clothing Store, sign of the (*), Clinton street, Johnstown.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, March 16, 1869.

Dear Freeman—The weather has been so changeable and unreliable that it has in a measure prevented the advent of locals. The only thing of importance that can now call up is the establishment in our midst of a *Young* Men's Literary Society.

I attended their meeting on Monday evening and was much edified with the precocious efforts of this juvenile class of our citizens. Mr. Campbell, a *young* gentleman of decided talents, presided, and seemed perfectly at home in the chair, deciding every difficult question that arose according to strict Parliamentary rules. I was much pleased with his efforts, and hope he may rise higher. A young man named Linton acted as the President. He is pointing his arrow toward the sun, and bids fair to shine in our legislative Councils, at some future day, as a star of the first magnitude. A youth named Potts performed the duties of Secretary. He is familiarly known among his youthful comrades as the *Major*. He writes a good hand and keeps the minutes well.

The performances were: 1st. An original oration by T. C. King, a mere child in comparison of years with the rest. But we do say the effort was worthy the occasion. He promises to be a Demosthenes at some future period. 2d. An essay by John M. Bowman. Mr. Bowman, though scarce in his *teens*, wields his pen with a master hand and bids fair to be a printer or editor some day. 3d. An essay by Mr. John M'Cormick. John is young but he can

"Talk with thunder as friend talks with friend,
And weave his garlands with the lightning's flash."

If he improves for a few years he might yet be a County Superintendent. 4th. A declamation by W. W. Pike. This effort was very creditable. But the most amusing incident was the debate on the question of "Capital Punishment" by two *young* men of the Association—young Potts and young Fink. I cannot give all the points raised in this feigned issue, but cannot refrain from *suggesting* some: Young Fink maintained that capital punishment should not be abolished, because: 1st. Immigration would overwhelm this star-spangled banner. 2d. The Indians would whip the whites. 3d. Dead men tell no tales. 4th. Geo. Washington was in favor of capital punishment. On the negative young Potts argued for its abolition, because: 1st. The killing of Cain by his brother Abel was condemned. 2d. War killed men enough. 3d. Many immigrants were drowned in the sea and on Lake Erie. 4th. If people would wait a few years these criminals would die themselves. After this performance there was a running debate on the same question, during which the young stars shone with exceeding brilliancy. John M'Cormick hit on a good idea. He said *dead* men couldn't earn anything for their families, while *living* men could. He thought, therefore, that criminals ought to live, if for no other reason, to aid in keeping their families, in case they had any, and in supporting the State when they had none.

I came away *profoundly* impressed that *young* men cannot spend their time so well anywhere as in a good literary society.

CALIGULA.

EBENSBURG, March 16, 1869.

MR. EDITOR—One of the most pleasing and enjoyable incidents connected with the Fair which closed on Saturday night, was the voting of the large carving knife and fork to the most popular landlord in Ebensburg. Our town is proverbial for the hospitality, generosity and considerate kindness of all its landlords. It has borne that reputation for years. All the active agencies that minister to the comfort of the "inner man" are to be found in this village. It is no wonder, then, that Isaac Crawford, Esq., the worthy host who caters to the tastes of all hungry and dry visitors and sojourners at the "Crawford House," should have been made the recipient, by public acclaim, of such fine dissecting instruments, to be used at the table d' hote of his excellent house when "bovine" favors are to be distributed among hungry and expectant guests. The instruments were presented to Mr. Crawford on behalf of his friends in an appropriate manner, and that gentleman received them in his own peculiar and happy style, remarking at the same time that he would remember the kindness done him, and that his friends might expect to hear from him ere many moons had waned. The hint conveyed seemed to have been understood by all present, and I doubt not many mouths are now "watering" in expectation of the "good time coming." May we be there to see. YOURS, &c., GERAHBUT.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure.

This is the most sickly period of the year but there is a remedy which is a constant protection against the *causes* of disease; it enters swiftly into the circulation of the blood, expels the mobific substance collected therein during the winter; corrects all morbid changes in the blood; regulates the supply and quality and equalizes the circulation of the blood; promotes the operations of the digestive organs; acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic; strengthens the nervous fibres and calms the nervous system; promotes buoyancy of spirits and feeling; revives the physical energies, and imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the human body. It is no less celebrated a preparation than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Use it now—use it regularly every day—and prepare your system for the change in the season, and fortify it against the dangers of disease.

BUY YOUR FLOUR
FROM
M. L. OATMAN,
AND YOU WILL GET
THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET.

PUBLIC SALE
Of Real and Personal Property.

Will be offered for sale at public outcry, in the Borough of Carrolltown, on

TUESDAY, 30TH DAY OF MARCH, INST, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate and personal property:

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND

situated four miles north of Carrolltown, adjoining lands of Hiram Fritz, Lawrence Dee, and others, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE, 18 by 32 feet, and a two story BUILDING, 30 by 60 feet, suitable for a Bank Barn. Three acres are cleared and well watered, and the residue has some white oak and chestnut timber upon it.

TERMS—One half cash in hand and balance in two yearly payments, secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale a

20 Horse Power Stationary Engine,

with hot and cold water pumps, and 2 CYLINDER PUMPS, 32 inches in diameter and 28 feet long—all in good working order.

March 18, 1869.-2t. J. MOORE.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town great M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE and FOUR ACRES OF GROUND, with Stable, Outbuildings, a Stone Spring House, a lot of choice apple and cherry trees and a well of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises in Carrolltown borough. RACHEL BENDER.

Carrolltown, March 18, 1869.-2m.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of JOHN M. KING, of Johnstown, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who was adjudged a Bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1869.

MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
March 18, 1869.-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE APPOINTED.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of Augustine D Criste, Bankrupt: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of AUGUSTINE D. CRISTE, of Munster, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who was adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition in the District Court of said District.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, this 15th day of March, 1869.

MARTIN L. LONGENECKER,
March 18, 1869. 3t. Assignee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the hotel of George Wentrode, in the Borough of Wilmore, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate of which Bernard Connelly, late of Summerhill township, died seized, to wit: A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Summerhill township, beginning at a locust corner of land of Sam'l Black and Thos Connelly, thence west by land of Thomas Connelly 41¼ perches to a post, thence north thro' the tract of which it is a part 97 perches thence by land of Mrs Mullin (or Bernard Mullen's heirs) east 41¼ perches to a post, thence by land of Daniel Black south 97 perches to the place of beginning: containing 25 ACRES and 5 PERCHES.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of sale.

CATHARINE CONNELLY,
March 18, 1869. 3t. Executrix.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Expon. and Al. Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of George Gurley of, in and to a lot of ground situated in west ward, Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, fronting 28 feet on High street and extending back 264 feet to Lloyd street, adjoining lot of John Fenlon, Esq., on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a ware room and a frame stable, now in the occupancy of George Gurley. Also, all the right, title and interest of George Gurley of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the estate of E. Shoemaker, dec'd, David Powell, and others, containing two and one half acres, more or less, all cleared—now in the occupancy of George Gurley. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of F. P. Tierney et. al.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, March 18, 1869

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, the undersigned, Trustees of the First Congregational Church of Ebensburg, will offer at public outcry, on TUESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described pieces or tracts of land:—That certain LOT OR PARTS OF LOTS having a front of 41 feet on Sample street, in the borough of Ebensburg, thence extending back a distance of 80 feet, on which there is erected a BRICK CHURCH EDIFICE. Also, that certain piece of land comprising PARTS OF TWO LOTS, having a front of 6 feet on High street and 39 feet on Sample street, including an alley 6 feet wide extending from High to Sample streets, and the part of lot fronting on Sample street 33 feet, thence extending back 105 feet—the said alley and lot, or part of lot, to be sold either together or separately. Terms—CASH. A fee simple title given. Sale to be on or near the premises

TRUSTEES:

JOHN WILLIAMS, JNO. E. ROBERTS, THOS. M. JONES. | ISAAC EVANS, DAVID J. DAVIS, R. R. DAVIS, NEWTON I. ROBERTS.

Ebensburg, March 18, 1869.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of George Bruce, late of Allegheny township, deceased, will expose to sale, at the late residence of the said deceased, on SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate of which the said George Bruce died seized, situate in the township and county aforesaid, to wit:

PURPART No. 1—Beginning at a cherry corner of lands of Thomas Parrish and heirs of Francis Gallaher, thence by land of said Thos. Parrish north 1½ degrees east 118 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Mich'l McGuire south 87½ degrees east 114 perches to a post, thence by Purpart No. 2 south 13 degrees west 173 perches to a post, thence by land of Lemon & Bailey north 87½ degrees west 60 perches to a cherry, thence by land of same south 46 degrees west 25 perches to a ——, thence by land of heirs of Francis Gallaher north ½ degree west 70 perches to the place of beginning: containing 103 ACRES and 82 PERCHES, having thereon erected a two and a half story PLANK HOUSE, BANK BARN and other Outbuildings, also a SAW MILL—about 25 Acres of the land being cleared.

PURPART No. 2—Beginning at a stone pile on the land of Michael McGuire, thence partly by land of Bernard Weis south 42 degrees east 184 perches to a stone pile, thence south 38 degrees west 128 perches to a stone pile, thence by land of Lemon & Bailey south 33 degrees west 40 perches to a stone pile, thence by land of same north 87½ degrees west 131 perches to a post, thence by Purpart No. 1 north 13 degrees east 173 perches to a post, thence by land of Michael McGuire north 36 degrees east 120 perches to the place of beginning: containing 229 ACRES and 26 PERCHES, about 50 Acres cleared.

PURPART No. 3—Beginning at a stone pile corner of land of Bernard Weis, on line of Purpart No. 2, thence north 42 degrees west 84 perches to a stone pile, thence partly by land of Michael McGuire and partly by land of V. Ansman north 36 degrees east 232 perches to a chestnut stump, thence south 68 degrees east 20 perches to a post, thence by land of Jerome Dawson south 45 degrees east 46 perches to a pine, thence by land of same north 64 degrees east 9 perches to a post, thence by same south 97 degrees east 21 perches to a ——, thence partly by land of Samuel Sanker, partly by land of Henry Sanker, and partly by land of Bernard Weis, south 38¼ degrees west 248 perches to the place of beginning: containing 128 ACRES and 41 PERCHES, unimproved.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one other third in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgages of the purchasers, and the other third to remain a lien on the premises, legal interest on the said sum to be paid by the purchasers to Amelia Bruce, widow of the said deceased, annually from the date of confirmation of sales, during her lifetime, and the principal, at her decease, to the heirs and legal representatives of the said George Bruce, or to the parties who may then be entitled to the same.

MICHEAL McGUIRE, CHARLES McMANAMY, } Adm'rs.
Allegheny Tp., March 18, 1869.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of George Bruce, late of Allegheny township, deceased, will expose to sale, at the late residence of the said deceased, on SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate of which the said George Bruce died seized, situate in the township and county aforesaid, to wit:

PURPART No. 1—Beginning at a cherry corner of lands of Thomas Parrish and heirs of Francis Gallaher, thence by land of said Thos. Parrish north 1½ degrees east 118 perches to a hemlock, thence by land of Mich'l McGuire south 87½ degrees east 114 perches to a post, thence by Purpart No. 2 south 13 degrees west 173 perches to a post, thence by land of Lemon & Bailey north 87½ degrees west 60 perches to a cherry, thence by land of same south 46 degrees west 25 perches to a ——, thence by land of heirs of Francis Gallaher north ½ degree west 70 perches to the place of beginning: containing 103 ACRES and 82 PERCHES, having thereon erected a two and a half story PLANK HOUSE, BANK BARN and other Outbuildings, also a SAW MILL—about 25 Acres of the land being cleared.

PURPART No. 2—Beginning at a stone pile on the land of Michael McGuire, thence partly by land of Bernard Weis south 42 degrees east 184 perches to a stone pile, thence south 38 degrees west 128 perches to a stone pile, thence by land of Lemon & Bailey south 33 degrees west 40 perches to a stone pile, thence by land of same north 87½ degrees west 131 perches to a post, thence by Purpart No. 1 north 13 degrees east 173 perches to a post, thence by land of Michael McGuire north 36 degrees east 120 perches to the place of beginning: containing 229 ACRES and 26 PERCHES, about 50 Acres cleared.

PURPART No. 3—Beginning at a stone pile corner of land of Bernard Weis, on line of Purpart No. 2, thence north 42 degrees west 84 perches to a stone pile, thence partly by land of Michael McGuire and partly by land of V. Ansman north 36 degrees east 232 perches to a chestnut stump, thence south 68 degrees east 20 perches to a post, thence by land of Jerome Dawson south 45 degrees east 46 perches to a pine, thence by land of same north 64 degrees east 9 perches to a post, thence by same south 97 degrees east 21 perches to a ——, thence partly by land of Samuel Sanker, partly by land of Henry Sanker, and partly by land of Bernard Weis, south 38¼ degrees west 248 perches to the place of beginning: containing 128 ACRES and 41 PERCHES, unimproved.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one other third in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgages of the purchasers, and the other third to remain a lien on the premises, legal interest on the said sum to be paid by the purchasers to Amelia Bruce, widow of the said deceased, annually from the date of confirmation of sales, during her lifetime, and the principal, at her decease, to the heirs and legal representatives of the said George Bruce, or to the parties who may then be entitled to the same.

MICHEAL McGUIRE, CHARLES McMANAMY, } Adm'rs.
Allegheny Tp., March 18, 1869.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Cambria township, on THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, of which Jenkin A. Davis, late of Cambria township, died seized, to wit: All that certain PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Cambria twp., Cambria county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north east corner of a tract of land warranted to John Shoemaker, jr., thence south 1¾ degrees west 118 perches to a post, thence south 9 degrees east 122 perches to a post, thence south 88½ degrees east 102 perches to an ironwood stump, thence south 2 degrees west 35 perches to a post, thence north 88½ degrees west 100 perches to a post in the center of public road, thence by said road north 28 degrees west 9 perches to a post, thence south 86½ degrees west 7 perches to a post, thence north 57½ degrees west 25 perches to a post, thence north 29 degrees west 66 perches to a post, thence north 16½ degrees west 27 perches to a post, thence north 10 degrees west 37 perches to a post, thence north 20 degrees west 59 perches to a post post, thence north ½ degree west 15 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees west 15 perches to a post, thence north 31 degrees east 70 perches to a post thence south 88 degrees east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing 104 ACRES and 157 PERCHES, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, etc., about 60 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and LOG BARN.

TERMS OF SALE—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

MARY A. JONES,
mar.11.3t. Adm'x of Jenkin A. Davis, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in the borough of Loretto, on FRIDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, of which Margaret McKenna, late of the borough of Loretto, died seized, to wit: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the borough of Loretto, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Fronting 50 feet on St Mary street and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph street, adjoining lot of Patrick Moran on the

The Debts of the several States.

Mr. Wells, the special Commissioner of the Revenue, in his recent report furnishes the following particulars of the indebtedness of the several Eastern, Middle and Border States before, during and since the war:

Maine—Debt in 1861, $599,500; December 31, 1865, $5,164,600; Dec. 31, 1868, $5,050,500. Reduction in three years, $111,000.

New Hampshire—Debt in 1861, $31,663; June 1, 1856, $4,005,070; June 1, 1868, $3,487,412. Reduction, $514,658.

Vermont—No debt in 1861; in 1865, $1,650,000; in November, 1868, $1,168,000. Reduction, $482,000.

Massachusetts—No debt in 1861; 1865, $8,254,864; 1867, $11,092,509; November, 1868, $18,868,672. Increase since 1865, $5,500,000.

Rhode Island—No debt in 1861; 1865, $4,000,000; November, 1868, $3,140,000 Reduction, $859,000.

Connecticut—No debt in 1861; in 1865, $10,400,000; in December, 1868, $8,135,500. Reduction, $2,264,500.

New York—September 30, 1860, $34,182,975; 1865, $49,688,689; September, 1868, $14,968,786. Reduction, $4,618,753. Unapplied balances in the sinking fund would reduce the debt to $38,864,448.

New Jersey—1860, $104,000; November, 1868, $2,219,606. Reduction, $709,102.

Pennsylvania—November, 1860, $37,964,602; 1861 62, $40,575,420; November, 1868, $32,799,786. Reduction, $7,776,634.

Delaware—No debt in 1860; in 1867, the debt was $1,242,000; December, 1868, $605,800. Reduction, $636,150.

Maryland holds productive mortgages and liens to the full amount of her debt.

Ohio—Debt in 1860, $14,250,178; 1865, $13,000,582; 1868, $10,529,675. Reduction since the war, $2,530,906.

Indiana—Debt in 1861, $7,770,233; in 1864, $8,687,960, in 1868, $3,101,587. Reduction, $5,586,373.

Michigan—Debt in 1861, $2,388,842; November, 1866, $3,979,921; November, 1868, $3,651,078. Reduction, $328,842.

Illinois—Debt in 1861, $10,277,161; 1865, $11,178,564; November, 1868, $5,888,453. Reduction, $5,190,111.

Wisconsin—Debt in 1861, $100,000; 1865, $2,692,647; November, 1868, $2,252,000. Reduction, $440,487.

Minnesota, in 1861, had a debt of $250,000, which was increased to $450,000, of which, in 1868, there was outstanding $300,000.

Iowa is out of debt.

Missouri's debt in 1860, $24,734,000; January, 1865, $37,000,000; October, 1868, $20,557,000. The state holds collateral bonds for $3,000,000 of the debt.

Kentucky, in 1865, owed $5,254,340, which is now reduced to $3,619,000. The debt unpaid is held by the State in trust for school and other funds.

The debt of Kansas is about $1,000,000.

Nebraska is out of debt.

California, in 1865, owed $5,290,640. Expended for the war $2,807,363; now owes $4,695,500; discharged and paid off $3,302,500.

The States which were not in rebellion in January, 1851, owed an aggregate of $137,693,825; and during the war this was increased to $218,307,489, which sum has since been reduced to $157,118,108.

This present indebtness includes over $5,000,000 incurred by Massachusetts for special internal improvements during the last few years.—*The Albion.*

Pins--How They are Made--An Interesting Account.

A correspondent writing from Seymour, Connecticut, gives the following account of how pins are manufactured:

The pin machine is one of the closest approaches that mechanics have made to the dexterity of the human hand. A small machine, about the height and size of a ladies' sewing machine, only stronger, stands before you. On the back side a light belt descends from the long shaft at the ceiling that drives all the machines, ranged in rows on the floor. On the left side of our machine hangs on a peg a small reel of wire, that has been straightened by running through a compound system of small rollers.

This wire descends and the end of it enters the machine. This is the food consumed by this snappish, voracious little dwarf. He pulls it in and bites it off by inches, incessantly, one hundred and forty bites to the minute. Just as he seizes each bite a saucy little hammer, with a concave face hits the end of the wire three taps and "upsets" it to a head, while he gripes it in a counter-sunk hole between his teeth.

With an outward thrust of his tongs he then lays the pins sidewise in a little groove across the rim of a small wheel that slowly revolves just under his nose. By the external pressure of a stationary hoop those pins roll into their places, as they are carried under two series of small files three in each. These files grow finer toward the end of the series. They lie at a slight inclination on the points of the pins, and by a series of cams, levers, and springs are made to play "like lightning." Thus the pins are pointed and dropped in a little shower in a box. Twenty-eight pounds of pins is a day's work for one of these jerking little automatons. Forty machines on this floor make five hundred and sixty pounds of pins daily. These are then polished.—Two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin, even the slightest irregularity of form being detected.

Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths in as many different boxes, all at once and unerringly, when a careless operator has mixed the contents of boxes from various machines. Lastly, a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the head in an inclined platform through as many "slots" as there are pins in a row on the papers. These slots converge into the exact space spanning the length of a row. Under them runs the strip of pin-paper. A hand-like part of the machine catches one pin from each of the slots as it falls, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper from which they are to be picked by taper fingers in boudoirs, and all sorts of human fingers in all sorts of human circumstances.

NEW PLAN FOR RAISING POTATOES.—A correspondent gives the following as his plan for raising potatoes:

Plow your ground deeply, harrow down smooth, mark out three feet apart, drill or plant in hills as you like, cover shallow with dirt, on top of which place straw, (if partly rotted all the better,) ten or twelve inches thick. You now have nothing to do in the potato patch until digging time, when you raise the straw and take out the potatoes; which will be found in large yield, and nice and clean.

FOR RENT—A House and two Lots of Ground, with Stable and other outbuildings, belonging to the estate of M. C. M'Cague, dec'd, (now occupied by Fred'k Kittell.) Possession given immediately.

Apply to GEO. HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Nov. 17, '68-tf. Executor.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised, for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The* TONIC *is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.*

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases *of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.*

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1868.

I consider Hoofland's German Bitters "a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or of Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22.-1y.

1869. SPRING TRADE. 1869.

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

NON-EXPLOSIVE!
THE NEW LIGHT.
PETROLEUM FLUID!!
Gives twice the light of Carbon Oil, and is safe under all circumstances.
CANNOT BE EXPLODED!
The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale their
NEW PETROLEUM FLUID
made by distillation without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil wherever introduced.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!
Send for Circular. Address
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
Jan. 21, 1869.-3m. PITTSBURGH.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the office heretofore occupied by him, adjoining Huntley's Hardware Store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my28.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

M. L. OATMAN,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell
THE UNEQUALLED
METROPOLITAN OIL!!

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

R. L. JOHNSTON. J. R. SCANLAN.
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.
Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
January 31, 1867.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl3.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward dec.12.-1y

10.000 PRIME CIGARS just received at M. L. Oatman's, one door east of "Freeman" office. Also, a large stock of the best brands of Chewing Tobacco. Cigars at wholesale prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!

PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to

BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!

Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.

Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.

James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.

Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.

Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.

☞Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.

Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1866.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest *STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE*
Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31. 1867.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

New Firm---New Goods.

THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto, Oct. 15, 1868.-tf.

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.

☞Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES*, of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

☞Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, Pa., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

The Cambria Freeman
WILL BE PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa

At the following rates, payable within three months from date of subscribing:

One copy, one year,	$2 00
One copy, six months,	1 00
One copy, three months,	50

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty-five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 12 lines, one insertion,	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	25
Auditor's Notices, each,	2 00
Administrators' Notices, each,	2 50
Executors' Notices, each,	2 50
Estray Notices, each	1 50

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
1 square, 12 lines,	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$6 00
2 squares, 24 lines,	5 00	8 00	12 00
3 squares, 36 lines,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Quarter column,	9 50	14 00	25 00
Third column,	11 00	16 00	28 00
Half column,	14 00	25 00	35 00
One Column,	25 00	35 00	60 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, 6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.

Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

JOB PRINTING.

We have made arrangements by which we can do or have done all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as Books, Pamphets, Show Cards, Bill and Letter Heads, Handbills, Circulars, &c., in the best style of the art and at the most moderate prices. Also, all kinds of Ruling, Blank Books, Book Binding, &c., executed to order as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest.

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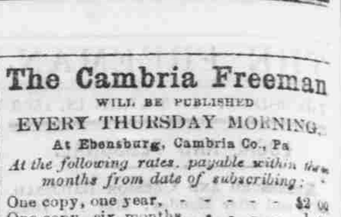
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